

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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General Information

1. The Presnenskiy Machine Factory (Presnenskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod) is located at 7 Vtoraya Zvenigorodskaya Ulitsa in the Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon of Moscow. About ten different lines of streetcars and buses run in the vicinity of the factory and in the near future a new subway station, the Krasnopresnenskaya, will be opened on Krasnopresnenskaya Ulitsa opposite the Zoological Gardens. The factory belongs to the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building and is directly subordinate to the Chief Directorate of Textile and Light Machine Building.

History

2. The factory was originally established in 1915, during the First World War, as a textile engineering factory for the woolen industry, and has maintained its character up to the present time. After the Revolution the factory was called the Presnenskiy Textile Engineering Factory No. 3 (Presnenskiy Mekhanicheskiy Zavod No. 3 Tekstilnogo Mashinostroyeniya) and was subordinate to the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR (VSNKh SSSR) through the Textile Machinery Trust of the All-Union Corporation of Medium Machine Building. The factory bore the number "3" in accordance with the trust's internal enumeration. The trust at that time included ten textile engineering factories, of which the Karl Marx Factory at Leningrad was No. 1, the Klimovskiy Factory was No. 2, etc. The main product of the factory before the Second World War was wool-carding machines. Small quantities of other simple equipment for woolen mills also were produced. In 1930 the factory employed about 700 workers and in 1941 about 1,100 workers. During the war part of the factory was evacuated. The remainder was reinforced by newly-recruited workers, among whom were many women, augmented its equipment from other enterprises in Moscow and Moscow Oblast, and set to work on the production of mortar armament and other munitions.

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3. In 1945 the factory resumed the manufacture of textile equipment, mainly of spare parts for machinery used in the woolen industry. At the end of 1945 the factory was given a production plan based on the postwar Five-Year Plan. This program showed a considerable expansion with regard to variety and quantity of output as compared with the prewar program. The following is a list of some of the machines which were to be produced in the new program:
 - a. Wool-blending machines designed by Kozlov
 - b. Hartmann-type, triple-action carding machines
 - c. Scutchers (trepalnaya mashina) constructed after the models of foreign firms, e.g., Garnett's for fine wool and Hopkins and Heady for coarse wool
 - d. Gouget and Teston's-type deburring machines
 - e. Special grinders
 - f. Woolen, ring spinning frames constructed after the American Whiting model
 - g. Heilmann combers
 - h. Cutting machines and raising machines for cloth finishing
4. In 1945 preparatory work was carried out for switching over to peacetime production. New equipment built at the factory or received from other enterprises was installed. About 700 workers were being specially trained for the impending work. In the beginning of 1946 the first experimental models of the Sh-11 and Sh-110 cards were produced. Other machinery was produced later in the year. During subsequent years production of various kinds of machines continued to increase. During the postwar Five-Year Plan the factory also produced on special orders a few articles other than textile machinery, e.g., MDA band-skiving machines for the leather industry, spare parts for agricultural machinery, parts for the TEK-2 potato digger, some mechanical devices for high buildings in Moscow, articles for the Volga-Don Canal, etc. The number of outside orders diminished during each successive postwar year and by 1951 the factory was engaged almost entirely in the production of textile machinery. During the first two years of the postwar plan the factory operated at a loss and received government subsidies. However, from 1948 on the factory has been operating at a profit and no longer receives subsidies.

Type of Production

5. The following are the types of machines produced by the factory subsequent to 1945:
 - a. TM-2 intermittent-action scutcher for extracting various kinds of foreign matter from wool, driven by a 4.3 kw motor; average output about 1500 kg per eight-hour shift
 - b. TM-3 continuous-action scutcher for opening wool and extracting foreign bodies; the machine has two cylinders and a ventilator for drawing off dust.

Working width - 1400mm
 Rpm of cylinders - 300
 Overall dimensions - 4400 mm long, 2450 mm wide, 2000 mm high
 Weight - 4450 kg
 Output - 2 tons per shift
 - c. TM-4 single-cylinder, continuous-action scutcher

Working width - 1400 mm
 Overall dimensions - 2450 mm long, 2400 mm wide, 1850 mm high
 Weight - 1550 kg
 Output - 1800 kg per shift

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- d. A new scutcher with a working width of 1800 mm, for treating dirty wool, has been designed and is under construction.
- e. OM-1 deburring machine (obzarepeivayushchaya mashina) and its modernized version, OM-2, for the mechanical removal of burrs and other foreign vegetable matter, driven by a 4.5 kw motor; the machine has two cylinders, for beating and combing, and brushes. It also has a suction ventilator.
- Overall dimensions - 3900 mm long, 2600 mm wide, 2300 mm high
Weight - 3700 kg
Output - about 400-500 kg per shift
- f. ShchZ-3 teasing machine (shchchipalnaya mashina) for loosening and splitting wool and for oiling it; the oiling device can be disconnected. The machine is driven by a 6 kw motor.
- Overall dimensions - 4600 mm long, 3000 mm wide, 2000 mm high
Weight - 4250 kg
Output - 3 tons per eight-hour shift
- g. Device for blending various kinds of wool and fiber, consisting of two SM-4 machines; the SM-4 consists of a large cylinder, 6600 mm in diameter and 3700 mm high, with a slowly-moving floor and a vertical grid and other mechanisms within the machine. It has four small motors with the following capacities:
- 0.6 kw for rotating the floor
3 kw for rotating the grid
1 kw and 0.6 kw for driving other mechanisms
- Output - about 2500-3000 kg per shift
- h. Sh-11 and Sh-110 single-action cards, intended for carding waste and old rags after preliminary processing; this machine forms the first part of the RSh-31 composite, triple-action card. It is driven by a 4 kw motor.
- Overall dimensions - 5100 mm long, 3100 mm wide, 1850 mm high
Weight - 6500 kg
Output - about 200 kg per shift
- i. RSh-22 two-cylinder, double-action card for 120 filaments, intended for carding coarse wool; the machine consists of a rough carder and a condenser, connected by a conveyor. It is driven by two motors of 4 kw and 4.5 kw respectively.
- Working width - 1800 mm
Overall dimensions - 14,000 mm long, 3400 mm wide, 1900 mm high
Weight - 15,500 kg
- j. RSh-31 triple-action card for 120 and 160 filaments, intended for carding good quality wool; the machine is composed of three parts: rough carder, intermediate carder, and condenser. Each part is independently driven by a 4 kw motor.
- Working width - 1800 mm
Overall dimensions - 18,000 mm long, 3400 mm wide, 1900 mm high
Weight - 21,000 kg
Output - about 150 kg per shift
- k. Waste-breaking machine (kontservalnaya mashina) for breaking up yarn and other hard waste; it has one main drum and is produced as one unit with the Sh-110 single-action card.
- l. V-165-Sh ring spinning frame with 120 spindles, for spinning yarn from rovings prepared on the 120-filament cards; it is driven by a 9 kw motor.
- Overall dimensions - 11,500 mm long, 1500 mm wide, 2000 mm high
Weight - about 8 tons

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- m. Variations on the V-165-Sh spinning frame for 90 and 100 spindles are under construction. A 240-spindle frame has been designed.
- n. VM-1 raising machine (vorsovalnaya mashina) with two cylinders, driven by two 2.3 kw motors.

Working width - 1800 mm

Overall dimensions - 2750 mm long, 3000 mm wide, 2500 mm high

Weight - 2750 kg

- o. VM-2 single-cylinder raising machine, driven by two motors

Overall dimensions - 2400 mm long, 3000 mm wide, 1750 mm high

- p. SV-7 cutting machine (strigelnaya mashina) with two spiral cylinders, driven by three motors of 0.5 kw capacity each; two of them drive the cylinders and the other drives the rollers and brushes.

Working width - 1700 mm

Overall dimensions - 3500 mm long, 2700 mm wide, 1500 mm high

Weight - 3200 kg

- q. Grinding and stripping machines (tochilno-chistilnyy stanok) with dust-removing ventilators, for cleaning various card rollers, driven by a 1 kw motor

Overall dimensions - 1500 mm long, 2500 mm wide, 1150 mm high

Weight - 550 kg

- r. MDA band-knife skiving machines for splitting leather are manufactured to individual specifications. They are driven by a 6.5kw motor and are worked by four operators.

Output - 50 to 100 skins per hour according to thickness and quality of the skin

- s. Spare parts and mechanisms for the TEK-2 potato digger

Output

6. During postwar years production has been mainly carried out in small series. In 1951 about 26 different kinds of machines were being produced, not to mention a large quantity of spare parts, some of them of complex design. The approximate numbers of the main items produced by the factory in 1951 are:

Sh-110 single-action cards	about 80
Sh-22 double-action cards	24
Sh-31 triple-action cards	21
Combers	32
Scutchers	about 60
Teasing machines	about 70
Deburring machines	about 80
Waste-breaking units	18
Various spinning frames	28
Raising machines	12
Blending devices	8
Grinders	about 90
Polishing machines	" 100
Cutting machines	14
Fluff-cleaning machines	11
Roller and clearer flat cards (<u>valichno-shlyapochnaya mashina</u>)	6

Spare parts to the value of about 5 million rubles

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Personnel

7. The total number of employees is about 1400. The following are the names and functions of leading personnel:

M.A. Gusev - Director
 A.I. Livshits - Deputy Director
 Volodenko (fnu) - Chief Engineer
 Amelichev (fnu) - Chief Designer
 Voronin (fnu) - Chief Mechanical Engineer
 Puzakov (fnu) - Chief of Technical Control Department
 Secretary of Partorg

The plant works three shifts.

Workshops

8. 1st Machine and Assembly Shop, headed by Grishakov (fnu)
 2nd Machine and Assembly Shop, headed by Denkov (fnu)
 Machine Tool Construction Shop, headed by Yeliseyev (fnu)
 Foundry
 Forge Shop
 Tool Shop
 Woodworking Shop
 Pattern Shop
 Sheet Iron Pressing Shop
 Standards Shop
 Repair Shop
 Stamping Shop
 Experimental Shop

Destination of Production

9. Articles produced by the factory are dispatched to various woolen mills in the USSR. The following are the names of some of them:

Osvobozhdenyy Trud Mill
 Proletarskaya Pobeda Mill
 Petr Alekseyev Mill
 Krasnyy Kholm Mill

Mills at Monino, Kuntsevo, Baku, Kaunas, Morshansk, and many other places also receive part of the production of the factory.

Comments: In the Krasnopresnenskaya Rayon of Moscow are two other machinery factories which should not be confused with the subject of this report. They are:

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- a. The Krasnopresnenskiy Machine Factory (Krasnopresnenskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod), which produces automatic machinery and other equipment for brick-yards, and is subordinate to the Moscow City Directorate of Building Materials Industry.
- b. The Krasnaya Presnya Machinery Factory (Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod Krasnaya Presnya), which produces foundry equipment, and is subordinate to the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building.

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